HOW PEOPLE LIVE IN ACHILL ISLAND. A HARD STRUGGLE WITH POVERTY-THE PROPLE IN DANGER OF GREAT DESTITUTION.

Continuing his researches into the nature and extent of the distress in Ireland, Mr. James Bedpath, the special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, reports an interview with the Rev. Father Flattley regarding the people living on Achill Island. It is feared that there will be great distress there in June. The landlords exact high rents and give no

THE CONDITION OF ACHILL ISLAND. NO EMPLOYMENT FOR PEOPLE WILLING TO WORK-A PRECARIOUS EXISTENCE-THE PEOPLE DE-

PENDENT ON CREDIT FOR FOOD AND CLOTHING. (FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) CORK, March 28 .- Everybody told me when down in County Mayo that if I wished to see the greatest destitution I should leave the mainland and visit the islands in Clew Bay. The tradition was, and perhaps still is among the peasantry, that there are 365 islands in Clew Bay. One day I attended the meeting of the Duchess of Mariborough's Fund Committee at Westport. There were a large delegation of fishermen and small tenants from various islands at it. They came to ask that their islands should each have a representative on the local committee of their locality. Lord John Brown asked one of them. "Is your parish an island?" sir," he replied, "one half of the year it is an island and the rest of time it is surrounded by the say!" He meant that for six months it formed part of the mainland, and that for six months it was an island. It was the tirst genuine Irish bull I had heard, and I "laughed right out in meeting." Then Lord John told me how this notion originated. A Government surveyor a few years ago visited all the islands, and was asked if the tradition was true. " No," he said; there are not 365 islands-there are exactly one-Half that number." When asked to explain this orphic reply he spoke of this locality and its amphibious peculiarity. So he reported that there were 18212 islands in Clew Bay. I made several efforts to reach the islands, but when I found that if I succeeded I should have to feel in going like the policemen in the "Pirates of Penzance"-with no certainty of returning-I abandoned my enterprise and travelled east again. But Father Finttley, the parish priest of Achill Island, gave me so full an account of his is and that I am sure a report of what he said will interest as much as a personal description could have interested the reader.

Father Flattley said he would have written me a letter for THE TRIBUNE, but he had not found time. His duties had fairly crushed him since the distress began. From before dawn on Monday morning till Saturday at midnight he had not an hour to spare. He had to attend to the wants of 4,000 out of the 5,000 persons in his parish, who would have died from sistvation unless charity had fed them. No description, he said, can convey a true picture of the distress. Men who had seen the worst distress on the mainland had admitted that they would not have believed how intense the distress was in Achill unless they had seen it with their own eyes. The people are suffering not from want of food only, but clothing, and those who have a covering for their bodies are clad in filthy rags.

"What is the size of Achill?" "Well, in the first place," said Father Flattley, "you should understand that the parish of Achill and the Island of Achill are not co-extensive. The parish embraces the entire island, but is much larger thau it. In extent the parish is 54,000 acres. There are some 34,000 or 36,000 acres in the island. It is an immense tract of wild begry mountain. Eleven hundred families, numbering in the aggregate come 6,000 souls, are eking an existence as miserable, I believe, as any on the face of the known earth. Now, to my personal knowledge, some 3.000 of these unfortunate beings have not this very day as much as one morsel of food of their own to keep them alive, and before another month goes past 4,000 and upward will be all in the same

"The soil is all poor ?" "The soil," replied Father Flaherty, " is a most ungenerous and ungrateful soil, and nothing else could be expected from it. Originally the whole surface of the Island was a shaking bog, and it is not much better to-day. There is no draining or reclamation. The tenant has no capital to invest in draining, and he certainly would be a very great fool if he had capital to invest it in draining; for it would soon be the landlord's-all. Every landlord in Achile, sir, knows his rights-whether justly or noisely seemind. Lat seemely one of them will . . The result of the meeting and its rection was a pointilly seemind. unjustly acquired; but scarcely one of them will acknowledge bis daties. Every species of tyranny and oppression may be met with here, In other places bad landlords dread public opinion, but the light of public opinion never dawns on the Is-

condition."

"What is the average size of the holdings in Achili f" "It's hard to be precise," said the priest, "in

speaking of them. Every division of land in Achile is called a 'stripe,' and that may be anything from a half acre to eight or ten acres. Except some four or five dozens of persons-in fact I don't think there are so many-no man in Achill rents more than two or three acres at that. Some hundreds have not even one acre. I should like to tell you of one of the cases that came under my notice when visiting some of the wretched cabins of the village of K-I went with a London visitor who tried to get Pto tell him how large his 'stripe' was. At last I found out that he rested for 4s. 6d. [\$1 08] a year only one-sixth of a stripe, which is, I think, about three-quarters of an acre."

"How do these people employ themselves in or dinary seasons ?"

"Well." replied the Father, "in ordinary seasons the people 'employ themselves,' if I may use the term, in doing nothing from Nevember till the March following. In March they begin to plant potatoes, and from that mouth till Jane they are all, it may be said, literally on fire. Not a moment is lost or misspent. As soon as a small patch of potatoes is tilled by almost every man in Achile, a general emigration sets in for England and Scotand. Every one able to walk is off at once. Only the blind and lame remain at home. This general emigration is rendered absolutely necessary for all in view of the heavy lond of debt put up by each and every man in Achile during the previous Winand every man in Achile during the previous Winter. It has been so during all my experience of Achile, and that extends over fourteen years. Until within the last two years wages were so high in England and Scotland that the poor of Achill were not only able to clear off all their rents, however heavy, but they have also been able to live in comparative comfort. But when wages declined in England and Scotland a most terrible reverse fell on the poor of Achill. They are steaped in debt and no one will give them the smallest credit. If it were not for the credit extended to them by people at all times, they should have been long smee swept off the face of the earth. The entire crops raised on this Island of Achill in the most favorable years would not suffice to support the immense population living on it. Credit was the very staff of their lives. This is lost, and so their condition is as deplorable as can be well conceived. If a good Providence will not raise up benefactors for them, they will undoubtedly perish from hunger and starvation. Private charity can scarcely support a people so immense and se wretched. There is not a penny being speat at present on any sort of public work for the employment of the people. The unfortunate people are willing to work, but they are starving because there is not one to employ them."

are starving because there is no one to employ them."

"How many families are in actual want now?"

"The number of families in actual and dire want is between 500 or 600, and before next-June it will not be less than 500 families. Even to-day perhaps there are very few here who are not punched by wart, whilst there are many hundreds who are been done to death by the process of slow starvation. . . I hope you will make a special appeal for my poor people in the influential journal you represent."

It is nearly three weeks since the faithful priest of Acaill gave me this account of his parish. Since that time relief has reached him from the Duchess of Marlborough's funds in the Government steamer Goshawk. But it is certain that any donation that may be sent to him through Mr. J. Boyle O'Reilly, of The Roston Pilot, will be speut in relieving the most abject wrethedness, and not a penny of it expended in any expensive machinery of disbursement.

James Radpath.

THE MEXICAN TROOPS RECALLED. GALVESTON. Teras, April 26.-A special disparca to The News, dated City of Mexico, April 20, says:

The Federal troops have been ordered away from Co-lina because the Governor of that State escapiatined of their interioring with the election.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

MINISTER FOSTER ON SUBJECTS OF CURRENT IN-TEREST IN THE SISTER REPUBLIC-HOW AMERI-

CAN TRADE MAY BE EXTENDED. The Hon. John W. Foster, Minister to Russia, who was in town last week on his way to Europe, gave a Tribune representative his views on current affairs in Mexico, where he had been Minister for seven years, and had studied closely the politi-

cal and industrial condition of the country.

"Is the financial condition of Mexico improving?"

he was asked. "The Mexican finances," Colonel Foster replied. bave materially improved during the past year. The imports have been moderately good, and the Government has recently re-leased the mints, which have afforded it sufficient means to keep the army pretty well paid and to meet the most pressing de

mands upon the treasury with promptness." "What would be the best way to encourage trade

between Mexico and the United States ?" " One of the means of encouraging trade between the two countries is to increase the steam commumeation. The steamers now in the Mexican trade on the Gulf and Pacific coasts receive a subsidy or aid from the Mexican Government alone. If our Government would only do as much in this direction as the less wealthy Government of Mexico does, our steam communication would be doubled, which is all that would be needed for some time to come, and it follows that our commercial relations with that country would greatly increase. But the best means of securing the control of the Mexican trade is by the construction of an international railroad, uniting the City of Mexico with the United States."

"Is there a fair prospect of such a railroad. Colonel Foster f"

"There are many obstacles to its early "There are many obstacles to its early realization. The present Executive of Mexico has manifested much interest in such an enterprise, but he has not as yet been seconded by the National Congress, which seems reluctant to grant concessions or charters to American companies. Besides the ability of the Government to pay a subsidy is imited, and if civil disorder occurs it could do nothing. A railroad to the City of Mexico is a work of great magnitude, and would require large capital and an era of continued peace to make it a suecess."

"Is the Administration of President Diaz giving

satisfaction !"
"The Administration of General Diaz has been much more successful than even his friends ex-"The Administration of General Diaz has been much more successful then even his friends expected. He has been able to preserve a reasonable degree of peace, and meet the most urrent demands upon the Treasury. His administration is by no means universally approved, but the President is generally credited with good intentions and with parity and honesty of conduct, and the indications are that he will be able to fill cut his term of service, which expires in November, without a successful revolt—an almost unprecedented event in Mexican history."

"What is the general sentiment in regard to the United States?"

"The political relations between the two countries have majorially improved within the past year.

"The political relations between the two countries have materially improved within the past year, and there appears to be no occasion to fear any unpleasant complications. The general sentiment in Mexico just now is one of friendliness toward the United States." "What is the outlook in regard to the next Pres

"What is the outlook in regard to the next Presidency?"

"The Presidential campaign is now in progress. The elections will be held in June and July; the result will be declared by Congress in September, and the new President reangurated on the 1st of December. There are at least half a dezen candidates, and there exists a widespread fear in Mexico that the contest may lead to now dispriets. If the country can pass successfully and preactfully through this crisis, and President Dinz be able to transfer the executive authority quietly to his successor, it will be accepted as the hardinger of a better era in Mexico. If on the other hand it results in or is followed by revolution and anarchy as some predict, it will be a sad how to the development of the country, and the investment of foreign capital within its limits."

ign capital within its limits."
Colonel Foster speaks of his residence of sever country with the most agreeable impressions of the people, and of the American and other foreign resi-

THE WALLACE FRAUD COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Mr. Wallace, in behalf of the unjerity of the Senate Select Committee on Alleged Francis in the Recent Elections, etc., bas sub-Alleged France in the Recent Extension in the Alleged France in the Recent Extension in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The committee find that there is no proof that any arrangement was made at the Parker House meeting of

leading Massachusetts manufacturers in 1878 to coerce employes or exercise any influence upon them. On the contrary, it was expressly dealed by the testimony. The report, however, proceeds to say: "Another meeting of manufacturers is shown to have been held at Worcester, Mass., in the office of Mr. Washburne, who

purpose here expressed of keeping toslide the law was fully carried out, for there was no case brought to the notice of your committee in which a conspiracy or un-lawful combination to correct voters was disclosed. We are of the opinion, however, that in very many in-stances during that election the ballot was east by oper-atives against their own deliberate convictions and in-favor of the candidates of their employers, and this was the result of a fear of loss of work at the beginning of Whiter.

Whiter.

The report then cites the case of the Manchaug Mannfacturing Corporation in the County of Worcester as one of those in which the line of concreve action characterized as "civilized build-citie" was pursued. The name of other companies are mentioned where similar practices are said to have existed; also like instances in Rinder Island. The compatites also complain that Caristian ministers engaged in the campaign in Massachusetts in 1878.

The fortwoing report is agreed to by Senators Wal-

setts in 1878.

The foregoing report is agreed to by Senators Wal-lace, Balley, Garland, McDonald and Kernan. A mi-nority report will hereafter be submitted in behalf of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Hour and Basir.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 26 .- Surgeon Walter K. Scofield has been ordered to the Pensacoia on the 10th of May as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific Station. Licentenant Charles T. Hutchins has been detached from the Navy Yard at Washington and ordered to duty at the Coast Survey Office. Medical Director Lewis J. Williams has been detached from the Naval Laboratory, New-York, on May 1, and placed on waiting orders. Medical Director Samuel F. Cones has been ordered t duty at the Naval Laboratory at New-York. Surgeon Henry C. Nelson has been detached from the Pensacola as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival. The Tallapoosa arrived at the Washington Navy Yard

Commander T. O. Selfridge reports the arrival of the Enterprise at Funcha, Madeira, April 5, from which port she would sait in a few days for Hampton Roads. Commodore Sunfeidt, in a cablegram received to-day from Nagasaki, reports that he would leave on May 1 for Corea.

for Cores.

The Tennessee left Hampton Roads April 4 for the Spaulsh Marn.

The Powhatan has been ordered up the Chesapeake as far as Anuapolis.

IMPROVEMENT OF TENEMENT HOUSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Having had some months' experience during the past Summer in the examination of nearly 1,000 tenements, and having since examined many of the approved plans, together with some of the new tenements themrelves, I may, perhaps, be allowed by comparison to remark upon the reforms instituted by the new Tenement House act. To confirm my own observations I have obtained, through the courtesy of the Health Department, and not from "the highest official authority in the Building Department," facts for a comparison of the tenements built since the passage of the

selected as the best average type. There are in the Tenth Ward 990 old tenements, and the total number of new tenements erected in the city from June 16, 1879, to January 1, 1830, is 332. Of the former 807 were front and 183 were rear tenements. Among the new houses there are only 2 rear tene-Among the new houses there are only 2 rear tencmenta. Among the old, 192 accommedated from 16
to 20 families each, as arrainst 10 of the new. One
of the greatest benefits arising from the enforcement of
the act can be seen in the single item of ventilation of
inside roots. Among the old houses in the Tenth Warl
there were 219 containing inside rooms, with no other
means of ventilation than small windows opening upon
halls, wific toe Board has not approved a single new
plain with such inadequate means of ventilation; likewind among the old iners were only 4 with windows
opening upon both air-shalt and room, while of the new
iouses we find as many as 184. There are 229 tenements
in the Tenth Ward baving old-malloued loni-smelling
yard sings, while not one has been approved among the

act and those previously existing in the Tenth Ward

Another important improvement is the greatly de-oreased number of houses covering more than 70 per cent of the lot, the few that were approved being in most cases either corner lots, or too well arranged in re-gard to assistary appointments to be rejected. Some were "French falsa," instended for only one or two ismilles on cate floor, and of too expansive a character ever to be converted to the uses of an eromany tenement. Re-spectfully.

WALTER G. ELLIOT, C. E. spectfully.

Now-York, April 20, 1880.

XLVIth CONGRESS-IId Session

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON COLORED CADETS-THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD MATTER-THE DISTRICT OF

COLUMBIA BILL IN THE HOUSE, SENATE...... Washington, April 26, 1880. In the Senate to-day a petition was presented from the commissioned officers of the Army for legislation that will cuttile all who have served fourteen years in the grade of Heutenant to the rank and pay of

Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.) submitted a resolution in Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.) submitted a resolution structing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire whether any Indian children now at school at a distance from their parents were taken from their parents without their consent, and report to the Senate. And also in regard to the proposed action of the Secretary of the Interior in taking a number of children of Cheyenne Interior.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing

the Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing a retired lest for non-commissioned officers of the Army. Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Lows) offseed an amendment that in addition to the number of cadets at the West Point Academy now authorized by law, the President shall cach year appoint two colored cadets-at-large.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., De.) thought the amendment intended to break up the Academy, and it adopted it would be likely to necomplish that oldect. He heard it proclaimed a few days age that there was no association there between the white and colored cadets. This was natural, and would occur everywhere where the two races were thown together. The fact is, enforced association is impossible. Unless there is that disposition we cannot implant it, and if you send colored cadets to West Pennt in any considerable number the consequence will be that parents will withdraw their sons, or that the sons themselves will withdraw. If the Academy is intended to promote love between the races, it might as well be dispensed with. But if it is to promote the efficiency of the Army. I think we ought to legislate in a way that will accomplish that purpose. It was an act of crucity to send Whittaker to that institution, knowing, as those who placed him there must have known, that he would occurs an isolated position there who placed bim there must have known, that he would occurs an isolated position there is all the proceeded to oppose the bill itself. The taxpayer was being unterly neglected in the main for granting pensions. The Army was practically lening made a privileged class.

Mr. ALLISON said that he had offered the amendment in good faith. He wished that there should be some decignation by Conaress as to what should be the policy of West Point. Colored youths, he continued, are admitted to every colore in the United States. I see no reason why law, whould be the policy of West Point. Colored youths, he continued, are admitted to every colore in the West Point. Colored youths, he continued a polynomial provisions a

anders.

Mr. MAXEY—He can do it now.

Mr. ALLISON—I wish to have a legislative declaration in the limit west Point simil be open to all our criticus.

Mr. COCKIGLL (Dens. Mo).—The country knows how kindly the President feels toward the colored race. Departments of colored people have called on hun, and he has expressed his kindless to them and shown them a circular issued to the different hears of Departments resident has the processing the colored clement. In ap-

party and their record.

Mr. ALLISON said that under a law passed Laf year it is impossible for the President to appoint any casets for three years to come unless too amendment be west Polar.
Mr. PURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.) favored the object of the

Mr. FURN-vide (Rep., Col.) did not propose to vote to increase the morber of cadets at West Point. In view of the late experiences with the institution, it would be as well for the Senate not to provide for anybody to be educated at West Point.

Mr. KIRK-WOOD (Rep., Lowe)—Or mutilated.
Mr. FELLEK—Fast seem to be often itsel and mutilated both. Itselieve the institution supported by the Government at West Point is not very valuable to the country; and if we smould fail to appropriate for it, and send theyoung men home, we would do a good service to the country.

ounity.
The morning hour here expired, and the Senate remoet the consideration of the resolutions declaring any M. Spofford entitled to the aint now occupied by

DNAS (Dem., La.) supported the resolutions.

Mr. Ke logg.

Mr. He logg.

Mr. He Max (Rep., Me.) thought the present resolution the most astonishing proposition ever significated for the consideration of this body; withing all the precedents and principles of the body; astonishing from the fearful and shame cost assertion of sectional government in the consity. There were stated the released in the fearful and shame cost as a sertion of sectional government in the consity. There were stated the there is rebellow or in symbolicy with it. They have to day on this floor thirty Senators out of a possible thirty-two. For the thirty-second, as necessor accessor, crossly identified with the rebelloon, has been chosen. For the thirty-second, as necessor has likewise been chosen. It is but a fraction and remnant of a study term of senatoriships to which the Santas in rebellion or sympathizing with rebellion are entitled in regain to which the integrate of these sections to repair the permit an independent of these sections to the content of the search to be carried out. When I say an horizonish arresment, I state it on the authority of leading Democratic papers in the Seath, and there is not a Seanter who does not know that the kennetty of leading Democratic papers in the Seath, and there is not a Seanter who does not know that the kennetty of leading Democratic papers in the Seath, and there is not a Seanter who does not know that the kennetty of leading Democratic papers in the Seath, and there is not a seated except at the seated of the content of

whole country will take note of the into-crast spara that directs the Mr. KELAOGG (Rep. La.) mode of we remarks contradicting statements of fact in the speech of his collecting statements of fact in the speech of his collection. St. C. 1. Do I understand the honorable Suparor the say that I hands may directional as which I remained my seast or produced my seast open that Mr. St.AINE—No. str; I said that a leading togenerable paper, and to be more sheafly a paper in his own state, in an enaborate estitorial, stated and scaused by the green time the honorable senator could my seast says.

the bedy. BETLER-I am not responsible for what the

been seated everyth for an american mane by Sensfors in the bedy.

Mr. BUTLER-1 am not responsible for what the
editor of the resupaper says.

Mr. BALLEY (Dem., Tem.)—For myself, I say no such
sareament was ever made. I do not believe surit upon
either side of this chamber, Republicans or D-imorrals,
factor can be found men of set to honor.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) thought it was a gross
charge to be made on the authority of an anenymous
newspaper, and denied that, to its knowledge or the lef,
there was not traits in it.

Mr. BLAIME—The article i refer to contains so foll an
necount that it is needless for me to look up the record.
I was absent at that time, and has been for two months.
I will read the authority I have quoted, and lettit go for
what I. Is worth. Mr. Blaine then read from The
Charleston News and Conster of Misica 224 hast, which
contains extracts from the Compressional Record of the
proceedings when Rellogg and Butler were seated, and
asserted that there was an agreement that Butler's contested case should be dropped if the Democratis should
coase than opposition to Keilogg.

Mr. BLAIME continued: There is no use in our ignoring the plant fact. The bulance of power was head
then by two Senators—Mr. Conover, of Florids, and Mr.
Pattersan, of South Carolina—and it is well known that
those gentlemen would not have voted to seat prima
face the Senator from South Carolina—and Mr. Butler's unless at the same time the resolution senting Mr. Keltogg
on his merits had been passed.

Mr. BUTLER—the Senator says it is the only case.

Mr. BLAINE—What was your case?

Mr. BLAINE—What was your case?

Mr. BLAINE—bose the honorable Senator wish is understood that his original scatting was upon the merits
of the case?

Mr. BUTLER—The difference, as I understand, was
that the word merits was in the resolution seating Mr.

of the case?

Mr. BUTLER—The difference, as 1 understand, was that the word merits was in the resolution seating Mr. Reiloge. It was omitted in my case.

Mr. BLAINE—That is the whole difference, and that is

Mr. BLAINE—That is the whole difference, and that is the very difference I am insisting on.

Mr. CAMERON (Rop., Wis.)—The facts in the case of the Senstor from South Carolina are these; he was sworn in on his credentials alone; in other words, on the prima facte case, it never has been held here or in the House that a member scated on the prima facte case could not afterward have his title questioned.

Mr. BLAINE—The Senstry from South Carolina was sworn in when it was in the power of any one single Senster on either sude to have prevented it, and nothing in the world brought it to a vote except the arrangement.

in the world brought it to a vote except the arrangement.

Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) said the world "merits" was inserted in the Kellosg resolution with the very purpose of entrapping the Senate and making possible the argument now spring upon it.

In further debate, Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.), referring to three statements, said the word "merits" was in the meablution as drawn by Mr. Merrimon, a Democratic Senator, who certainly could not have hid any such design as suggested from the Senator from Georgius.

Mr. BULLER wished to say that the entiors of The Charleston Sens and Courier were gentlemen inexpable of making any reflection upon the Senate.

Pending debate, at 5:40 p. m., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House to-day, under the call of States, bills were introduced as tollows: By. Mr. DUNNELL, (R.p. Minn.), placing chains

alls and binges on the free list, By Mr. THOMAS (Kep. III) to fax the manufacture of electrification of the Sectedary of the Treasury to transact substitute of the Sectedary of the Treasury to transact substitute still receive the mail was pinced on the House caseadar. The fell was passed for the relief of certain homestoad and presimption settlers in Kanada.

The House, at 11:0, went into Committee of the Whole on the mill making apprepriations for the District of Columbia. blumbia. The committee, at 4:40, rose and reported the bill to

The House.

The amount apprepriated in the bill is \$3,423,607, of which one-half is to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and the other helf out of the revenue of the bistrict. The amount approximate for schools is \$327,834; for police, \$300,130; for the fire department, \$104,240; for alreads and swers, \$670,000; and for meres. Int sinking fund on the public debt of the Destrict, \$1,155,583.

On the passage of the bill the vote was—Yeas, 117; District, \$1,155,583.

Of the Passage of the bill the vote was—Yeas, 117;
anys. 28. No quorum voting, the bill went over.

The House tien, at 5:20, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS. Washington, April 26 .- The President this

afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations:
Peter P. Smith, of Honesdale, to be Supervisor of Census
for the Fifth District of Pennsylvania.
To be Perimesters—Elljah W. Geornsey, at Ellenville, N.Y.;
Charles T. Jackson, at Goehen, N. Y.; William T. Brison, at
Harrisonville, Mo.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Washington, April 26 .- Arguments were begun to-day before the Elections Committee of the House in the case of Boynton (Greenback) against Loring, from Massachusetts. General B. F. Butler opened the case for the contestant, and John A. Loring, of Boston, replied for the contestee. The arguments will be continued at the next meeting.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads adopted the following resolution to-day: Resolved. That in the opinion of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Rouds of the House of Representatives, it is wise and expedient to establish occur main stemmship routes, to be served by American-bulk vessels, at a just and proper rate of compensation to said vessels for such service.

General N. A. Miles was examined to-day by the Senate Select Committee on the removal of the Northern Cheyenne Indias s, with regard to the circumstances the control of Little Chief's hand in 1878. He testified to their good conduct and loyalty to the Government, having risked the lives in battle with hostile ment, having risked the lives in battle with hostile Indians in behalf of the United States. He deemed it very unjust and cruel to compel Northern Indians to remove to the Indian Territory or to Southern Indians to. The House Commutee on Coinage, Weights and Meas-ures held another meeting to-day, and grave a beating to-senator Hill, of Chorado, who arged the claims of Dou-ver as a fit and suitable place for the establishment of a mint.

Senator Init, or Coorsing, who interestablishment of a mint.

The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined several winesses and then adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day amended the Appropriation bill by inserting items of \$10,000 for expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$25,000 for transportation of Indian supplies, \$25,000 for transportation of Indian supplies, \$25,000 for transportation of Indian supplies, \$25,000 additional for the purchase of clothing to meet the Increased coal since the estimates were prepared. The committee also made several amendments of nonor importance, and reported it to the Senate fine afternoon with its total Increased S165,755 over the amount of the House appropriations. Senators Exton, Divis (W. Ya.) and Booth, the Sch-Committee on the Navai Appropriation bill, heard secretary Taompson thus afternoon in explanation of its thems, and agreed to report it to the full committee tomorrow without any amendments.

At the meeting to-day of the special contactive of the House on Interceptant Canal, J. Lawrence Smith, of Lawrenc

THE COURTS.

DISPUTED TELEGRAPH RIGHTS. ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE OF PAGE AND THE WEST ERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY AGAINST THE

HOLMES BUEGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY. The suit of Priscilla W. Page and the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Holmes Burgiar Alarm Telegraph Company, in which the deset aside and a new hearing granted, was continued be-American Union Telegraph Company, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and Union Pacific Railway Com-panies, asking for a qualtheation of the judgment and

added that the statement of the defendants, ascerting that they had afflicavits founded on a fraudulent colluthat they had affiliavits founded on a fraudicint colli-sion case, was only on entering wedge for the purpose of intreducing the potation. A most important fact, he added, is the letter purposhed in The Journal of Tele-graphy in 1868. The Western Union Company there street that it appeal to learn from the best authority that its claim was good. Professor Morse was this authority, and the company turchused the patent and amounted to it. It has polition is granted and becomes a president, the streets of a patent in a salt against the infringer will have the right to unicrose and to prevent the independent against the first intripage.

committed permity? We make our request that interests not involved in time case may not be affected by the decision."

After a recest, at 123 p. m. David Du liey First comforted the argument for the definities. He entimed that are ments would be statisfied it for qualification of the decision sound be bear the right zhould not be inferred of any entropen or occase to use in telegraphy the instrumentation among tendence in the first result was that for excelving magnet." Mr. Freid's second point was that the demarrer somities the train of the perition, and that the afflict the article of it were to be related use a fact of it. The act of Congress to Page and Interest of the train of the perition, and that the afflict to it. The act of Congress to Page and Interest of the major of the related use a fact of it. The act of Congress to Page and the contain pile a partent being some pay so employ excepting exceptions. The fact that the Week-mailting of the perition. Mr. Field cosed his argument to the Page patent was sufficient of fiscile to fassify the granting of the perition. Mr. Field cosed his argument at the state of Congress was a provate act and about the sarricity construed, there being no expense to be the first inventor, as he was required to do.

The argument for the pointion is adjusted Page to the the contained that the pointion had been fired by persons who had so right to interfere in the soft. They were asking for a relearing of that which for them had not yet been heard. The right of interfering was conflued with the right of interfering. The attitude in which the peritioners had prescribed themselves was to defeat the constructs and not to be punished, for they would not be bound by the decree if it was changed to suit them. "My opponents say," he added, "that they can prove that the Western Union Company was the inventor of the thing, and were great tools for buying it of Page; and Morse at that time was a decetor and moving spirit in the company? Cas they claim that the trang invented has no ment

AN EXECUTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY. SEERING TO HOLD LEWIS MAY RESPONSIBLE FOR JULIUS EPSTEIN'S DEFAUCATION.

Herman Schlessinger died in 1869, appoint-

ug as his executors his friends Julius Epstein and Lewis Although the estate was worth about \$125,000 such confidence was felt in the executors that no bonds nen were required. Both of them qualified, although Mr. May, who is a well-known bunker, did not receive any of the assets. In March, 1876, he asked the Sarrogate to be relieved from the position. After a hearing a decree was entered discharging Mr. May from the post-tion of executor. Mr. Epstein verified the account; but Mr. May made a statement that he had not received any of the assets. The only heirs are two sons of the decedent. Last Summer they sought to have Mr. Epstein make an accounting; for, although be had regularly paid to them their income, they had suspicious that their interitance was being wusted. When the time came for the accounting to be had, Mr.

When the time came for the accounting to be had, Mr. Epstein did not appear and could not be found. It was-indeed, asveral months before he was traced to Germany. The young men learned that their property had been lost in speculation, and that noting was now left. One of them followed Mr. Epstein to Germany and there caused his arrest. He pleaded, however, that he was insolvent, and was discharged.

Yesterday a perition by the two sons was presented to the Surrotate by their council, Within Allen Builler and Smon H. Stern, asking that the decree discharging Mr. May as executor should be opened. Tals was done with the purpose of making Mr. May responsible for the whole less of the sens. It was contended on the part of Mr. May by Messer, Planagam and Bright that he never assumed any responsibility, as the money never came into his hames, and that the knowledge of that fact by the jetitioners released him from an illability. Surrogate Calvin reserved his decision. PAID FOR SERVICE TO A MISER.

The Lewis will case came up in the Suprome Court at Jersey City yesterday, the suit brought by Joshua Benson, of Hoboken, against the executors of the miser's estate being tried before Justice Knapp. The father of Mr. Benson, and also the latter, were intimate with Lawis for many years, and rendered him consider able service. Lowis gave Mr. Benson a house, but insisted up n taking a mortgage on it for \$4,000. At the time the mortgage was drawn he informed District-Attorney McGill, who drew it up, that he would not require his paymout. In October, 1873, Mr. Lewis willed his own house to too entidren or Mr. Beneva, but two

quest. A quarrel occurred between Lewis and Mr. Benson, and the miser's lawyers, at his express direction, cellected the principal and interest on the mortuage. Mr. Benson swed to recover \$20,000 for the services of himself and father. The jury rendered a wardet is in yor of Mr. Benson in the sum of \$16,000.

MURDERERS ADMITTING THEIR GUILT. Michael and Martin McInery yesterday pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, in the General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth. On February 11 the prisoners quarrelled with Patrick Grimes about payment for liquor. Martin Melnery struck Grimes on the head with a club several times, and after he had fallen Michael McInery shot bim twice. The prisoners were remanded until Thursday for scattenee. The Court has no discretion, as the stantute provides that they shall be sentenced to State Prison for life.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, April 26 .- The following was the business transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day :

the business fransacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 217—Thomas J. Hollinssworth, plaintiff in error, agt. John T. Flint, et al., in error, from Texas.—Affirmed. No. 209.—The Union Water Meter Company, appellant, agt. William E. Desper and Henry A. Desper: appeal from Massachnsetts.—Affirmed. No. 264.—George Jones, assigner of the New-York Kerosen-Oit Company, agt. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Appeal from New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Appeal from New-York Interest of the Court of the New-York Company. Appeal from New-York.—Rivment of the control of the Company. Appeal from New-York.—Rivment of the control of the New York of the Court of the New York of the Court below reversed and the cause rentited for a new trial. No. 270.—The Plaintiff in error, agt. Thomas W. Mm. P. Wright, in error, from New-York.—Reversed and the case is remanded for a new trial. No. 276.—The Plaintiff in error, agt. Thomas W. Rutledre, in error, from Wisoming. Dismissed for want of Jurishine tion. No. 276.—The Steinhout Louisville et appellants, agt. Wm. P. Heilhag: appeal from flimois Ailfringd. No. 248.—Pierre Nougne, appellant, agt. Emory Chapp et al.; appeal from Louissina. Affirmed. No. 253.—George Parkes et u agt, Jonathan L. Booth. Appeal from Onlo.—Decree of the Circuit Court in tavor of the complannate is, with certain slight modifications, affirmed. No. 257.—Mak Young, appellant, agt. Abbert Ordway. Appeal from Cototade—Affirmed. No. 137.—John O. Pallips, afministrator, etc., appellant, agt. Abbert Ordway. Appeal irom the District of Columbia.—Affirmed. No. 250.—The Stafe of New-Hampshire, complainant, agt. the Stafe of Louisena.—Method in the Ecke Superior Ship Casal, Indeed and Interest by a divided Court. No. 13-Original.—The Stafe of New-Hampshire, complainant, agt. the Stafe of Louisena.—Method in the Ecke Superior Ship Casal, Indeed and Interest by a divided Court. No. 13-Original.—The Stafe of New-Hampshire, complainting, agt. George Endos and interest by a divided Cou

DECISIONS-APRIL 26.

Supreme Conte-Chambers—By Judge Donohue,—
Raisbeck act, Oesterreicher—By Judge Donohue,—
Raisbeck act, Oesterreicher—See memerantum, Hart agt,
Lyuch — First item is the only of beautiful. In the matter of
the United States—See rule 20, but two lines. In the matter
of Frankin, etc. Euckle agt, Allen Wetmero agt, the Mayor,
etc., Carpenter agt, Carpentanted, Hochster act, Sohn; In the
native of Salice, Carpentanted, Reinfann agt, Hill,—Order
granted to the matter of Bradley,—Granted,
context in set as de and a new hearing granted, was continued before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit
Court yesterday. The argument was based on the demutrer to the petition and affidavit entered by the
American Union Telegraph Company, the Wabash, St.
Leals and Pacific and Union Pacific Kaltway Companies, asking for a qualification of the judgment and
Dickman, and others — See head.—Scichow art. Stymus—
Control of the petition of the judgment and
Dickman ags, Schlobolm,—Findings settled and decree Case cettled.

American Canon Friendly and Union Pacific Ealtway Companies, asking for a qualification of the judgment and decision in the case. The dual arguments being presented yesterday, with the exception of a special increment to be given to Judge Dilion on Freday, made interest was taken in the proceedings, and several prominent lawyers of this city, as well as officers of the various companies interested, were present. The case was opened at 11 a. in by E. N. Dienerson for the plaining.

The question before us to-day, he cald, is of vastly more importance to patences and inventors at large in the United States than to the parties in this smit. If a decision is given for the defendants, all patentees will be put in the position of defendants, all patentees will be put in the position of the defendants, asserting that they had affiliavity founded on a frandment collumined by had affiliavity founded on a frandment collumined. From the case, and order served.

Case estimate and term—Chief-Justice Curlis, Dickerson and the case. The chief as a special and the proceedings, asking for a qualification of the plaining that they had affiliavity founded on a frandment collumined to patentees of the defendants, asserting that they had affiliavity founded on a frandment collumined that the statement of the defendants, asserting that they had affiliavity founded on a frandment collumined that the statement of the defendants, asserting that they had affiliavity founded on a frandment collumined to patentees and over statement of the defendants, asserting that they had affiliavity founded on a frandment collumined to proceed the collumined to proceed the collumined to proceed the collumined to proceed the case of the collumined to proceed the collumined to proceed the case of the collumined to proceed the collumine

s and order signed.

"" Court—General Term—By Judges McAdam,
and Hawes.—Burnham and DeForests,—Order appealed

Ma. in Corris—General Term—By Judges McAdam, Goerp and Hawes.—Burcham aut. DeForests.—Orderappealed from is efficient with costs; onlinen by McAdam, J. Crambers—By Judges Hawes.—Egiesten agt. Maxlow; Rail-win agt. Schneider.—Abstone granted pheling cases on Short Causo calendar. Pleof agt. Macdaff; Cushing agt. Cam.—Motions granted. Pleof agt. Macdaff; Cushing agt. Cam.—Whotons granted. Pencoat agt. Food and Branford Anandacturing Company.—Prider for commission. Harring agt. Schlift Pluffagt. Williams: Morris agt. Conver.—Orders of discontinuance. Grote agt. Ruperich.—Motion denied.
By Judge Sitteout.—Tinsdail agt. Murray.—Motion for new trial on newly discovered evidence must be denied with \$10 costs.

COURT OF AFFRAIA-Church, C. J., and Folger, Rapallo, Andrews, Miller, Earl and Danforth, JJ.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Held in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court.—Nos. 450, 297, 212, 162, 192, 81, 134, 159.

SCHERKE COURT-CHARMERS—DORORMS, J.—COURT OPENS AS 10,020 a. m. Calendar caffed at 11 a. m.—Nos. 44, 52,57, 66, 7, 82, 83, 99, 105, 106, 113, 183, 127, 128, 146, 169, 186,

 No day entennar.
 FART 111 - Beach. J. - Court opens at 10:30 s. m. - Nos.
 MOTA, 1844. 1667, 3671, 3672, 841, 1403, 854, 2304, 1337, 1854,
 MOTA, 1664, 557, 1857, 1352, 1439, 2191, 1659, 2318, 1474,
 MOTA, 1684, 1568. [ASC. 1618, 1964, 1568.
Supragon trought-openment, Trans-Adjourned sine die.
Supragon trough-Sedrwick, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Calendar called at 14 a. m.—So. 43.
Tutal. Trum—Pairis I. H. and HH.—Adjourned for the term.
COURGE PUREAGON TRUM.—Adjourned for the term.
Spanial. Tailly—C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—

 Larr H.-Van Heesen, J.-Court opens at 11 a. m.-Nea, 1761, 1897, 1773, 1787, 1781, 1897, 1856, 1857, 1656, 1859, 1860, 1881, 1884, 1897, 1879, 1871, 1871, 1872, 1 ndgments.—Nes. 4, 7.

Tai.st. 1889.—Parrs I and II.—Addourned for the term.

Tai.st. 1889.—Parrs II.—Coart opens at 10 5, m.—Nos.

574, 5762. 1895, 3894, 3750, 3950, 3852, 3205, 2595, 3696,

59503, 3897, 5768.

Grykkal, SESSIONS—Parr I.—Giddersleeve, J.—the People

et. Michael Manor, James Malbon, James O'Nell, Emma v.

Althow, burdary: Themas F. Lynch, gravel invessy; Gusta
us syreen, Christian Diebl, John Wilson, larveny from the

erson.

PART II -Smyth, R .- The People agt. Samson Hirsch, false At a recent railroad festival the following striking sentiment was given: "Our mothers—the only middle tenders who never inteplaced a switch."

Lectures and Meetings.

BENNETT RECEPTION - CHICKERING DENNETT RECEPTION — CHICKERING HALL.—Sunday evening, May 2, Mr. D. M. BENNETT, Editor of "The Truth Seeker," has been imprisoned the whole year past in the Penitentiary at Albany for no crime whatever, on a false presence of obsecuity for malting to a shaun address, sent in a decoy letter by Anthony Comstock, a "ony of "Cupid's Yokes," a perfectly necent and philosophical treative on marriage, the real cause being that Mr. Remoettis approach to crush on terrialm opinions. The Remoettis approach to crush on terrialm opinions. Mr. BENNETT will appear and the marriage of the Mr. Bennettis R. T. B. Wakesam, combined on the factorial to the Conservation of the Co

the meeting.
The grand organ will open proceedings at 7:30 o'clock.
The Hon. Elizar Wright, of Hoston, will preside.
Admission Free.

QUARTERLY MEETING American Instiite, Room 24, Cooper Union, 8 p. m., May 6, C. M. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

Lost and Sound.

A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-TOWN OFFICES, No. 4,2838 Breadway, oor. Thirty-first-st, or No. 3898 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave. No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square, 749 Taird ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st.; at the HARLEM OFFICE, No. 4)2-281 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. (Hotlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p m., regular efficer-ace.

BANK BOOK LOST.-Bank book D 453,751 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restore before the 25th day of May, 1880, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

BANK BOOK LOST.—Bank Book No.

466,639 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The
ander is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored
before the 21th day of May, 1850, application will be made to
the bank for a new book.

LOST.—On or about April 23 a note for stol 23 by M. Levy, 41 East Breadway, indersed by L. Bernstein, Bla. note and W. Marks and M. Levy. All are warned not to pay such hole.

Legal Notices.

IN L'URSUANCE of an order made by the Hon. Eletant L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the tourt of Common Pleas in and for the city and County of New-York, sitting as County Judge, on the 6th day of March, 1830, notice is bereby given to an infecterioties and persons having claims against JAMES J. MonAll.Y, intely doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to persons their state claims with the vouchers there of duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed as against JaMes J. McNally, for the bone it of his creditors, as his place of business, No. 47 Broatsts, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1880. Buted, New-York Only Peters McQUADE, Assignee.

TOWNSEND & MAHON, Astorneys for assignee, Lo Chambers, New-York City, Marl 5 lawow rul IN PURSUANCE of an order made by the

Belp Wanted

WANTED.—A man not less than thirty years of age, who can give satisfactory references as to character; position in the receiving and shipping department; one experienced in such work preferred. Apply on Pridar April 30, between 12 and 4 obtacks. c. R. VAN DUISER, Wholesaic Druggist, 35 Barclay-st, and 40 Pars. place, New York.

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LORD GOUGH, Wednesday, April 28, 12 m.

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ates, \$28."
Steerage tickets to all points in the South of England, \$39.
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NMAN LIME ROYAL MARL STEAMERS,

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Many's Lane routes at all seasons of the year.

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CITY OF BERLIN. SATURDAY, May 8, 3b. m.

CITY OF MONTREAL. THURSDAY, May 22, 3 p. m.

CITY OF RICHMOND. SATURDAY, May 22, 3 p. m.

CITY OF RICHMOND. SATURDAY, May 29, 10 a. m.

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—FOR LONDON Pieron PIERON

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als carte without extra charge.
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Steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 8, noon, or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco. For treight or general information, apply at Company's Office, on Piet for for Canalist, North Hiver, Passengers forwarded to San Francisco, San Dwitch Passengers forwarded to San Francisco, San Dwitch Pil. A. NOS. Japan, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN and MENICAN PORTS.
For tickets or information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Pensariment, No. 257 Broadway.

G. T. SEWALL,
General Passenger Agent.

Superintendent.

D. Outre RDAM LINE.

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EAUTH, ILC Capt. Perry. Thursiay, May 6, 3 p, m.
EPUBLIC Capt. Iving. Thursiay, May 10, 130 p, m.
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dress J. R., 146 East 41st-st employers. Apply or ad-COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a single young man (Protestant) as conchurun or groom in a private family: can come well recommended in every respect; four years references; a sober, hone-st and obliging; good careful driver; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, private stable, 35 East 35th-st. COACHMAN or GENERAL USEFUL MAN.

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